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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 26 October 2004 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith its first report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 26 October 2004 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Russian Federation on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation, in the sponsorship and preparation of which the Russian Federation played a major role, has proved a practical response by the world community to one of the most dangerous global threats, namely the possible link between international terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, the means of their delivery and related materials. The resolution sets forth important principles and mechanisms for coordinated action against any "black market" in weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

The Russian Federation pursues a responsible and cautious policy with respect to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention), as well as to the following multilateral export control regimes: the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime. The system for monitoring and control of the export of dual-purpose goods and technology which may be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in force in the Russian Federation fully meets the requirements of the above-mentioned international agreements and export control mechanisms, including legislation, licensing system, lists and so forth.

The Russian Federation is also actively working on the problems of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the framework of inter-State organizations established in the area of the former Soviet Union — the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Eurasian Economic Community. In the CIS, those efforts are based on the Agreement of 1992 on the coordination of work on the export control of raw materials, materiel, equipment, technologies and services which may be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles for their delivery. In the Eurasian Economic Community, the Agreement on a Single System for Export Control by Member States was signed in October 2003; in September 2004, on the basis of that Agreement, model control lists and general requirements for the implementation of export control were adopted.

Questions of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery are a constant focus of attention by the national authorities of the Russian Federation, including the Russian Security Council under the chairmanship of the President.

The Russian Federation fully supports the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to ensure implementation

of the resolution worldwide, including, where necessary, the rendering of assistance or other cooperation.

With respect to the implementation by the Russian Federation of the specific requirements of the operative part of the resolution, we state as follows:

Paragraph 1:

Decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;

It is illegal in the Russian Federation to provide any form of support to actors that are reliably believed to be involved in activities connected with the development, acquisition, manufacture, possession, transport, transfer or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In the Russian Federation, the production, acquisition, sale (including export) or use of chemical or biological weapons is prohibited by law. Such illegal activities entail serious criminal responsibility.

Russian citizens are also forbidden to engage in or conclude foreign trade transactions involving goods, information, work or services, or to participate therein by any other means, if they have good reason to believe that the said goods, information, work or services will be used by aliens for the purposes of producing weapons of mass destruction or the means for their delivery.

Paragraph 2:

Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them;

Laws have been adopted in the Russian Federation and are effectively enforced, to prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them.

Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 63-FZ of 13 June 1996 "On the implementation of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation" contains articles penalizing violations of international obligations in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

"Article 356. Use of prohibited means and methods of waging war

...

2. The use of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaty of the Russian Federation shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between 10 and 20 years."

"Article 355. Development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or sale of weapons of mass destruction

The development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or sale of chemical, biological, toxin or other types of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaty of the Russian Federation shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between 5 and 10 years."

"Article 188. Smuggling

...

2. The movement across the customs border of the Russian Federation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic, virulent, poisonous, toxic, explosive or radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear materials, firearms, explosive devices, munitions, weapons of mass destruction, or materials and equipment which may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, other armaments, other military technology in respect of which special rules for the movement across the customs border of the Russian Federation have been established, if such act is committed without the knowledge of, or is concealed from, customs control, either with the fraudulent use of documents or customs identification or attended by non-declaration or a misleading declaration, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between three and seven years, with or without confiscation of property."

"Article 189. The illegal export or transfer of raw materials, materiel, equipment, technology, scientific and technical information, the illegal performance of work (rendering of services) which may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, armaments and military hardware

1. The illegal export or transfer, by a person entitled to engage in foreign economic activity, to a foreign organization or its representative of raw materials, materiel, equipment, technology, scientific and technical information, the illegal performance by such person of work for a foreign organization or its representative which, to the knowledge of the said person, may be used in the production of weapons and military hardware and in respect of which an export control is in force (in the absence of indications of a crime covered by articles 188 and 275 of the present Code) shall be punishable by a fine in the amount of between 700 and 1,000 times the minimum wage, or in the amount of the wage or other remuneration of the convicted person for a period of between seven months and one year, or by disqualification to hold certain posts or engage in certain activities for a period of up to five years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to three years.

2. The same actions performed repeatedly or by a group of persons by prior agreement shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between two and five years and by disqualification to hold certain posts or engage in certain activities for a period of up to three years.

3. Actions specified in the first part of this article and committed by an organized group either with respect to raw materials, materiel, equipment, technology, scientific and technical information, work (services), which, to the knowledge of a person entitled to engage in foreign economic activity, may be

used in the production of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery, and in respect of which an export control is in force, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between three and seven years, with or without confiscation of property."

"Article 225. Improper discharge of duties to protect arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices

...

2. Improper discharge of the duties to protect nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, materiel or equipment, which may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, if such action has involved grave consequences or has created the threat thereof, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of between three and seven years and by disqualification to hold certain posts or to engage in certain activities for a period of up to three years."

"Article 226. Theft or extortion of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices

...

2. The theft or extortion of nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, and likewise of materiel or equipment which may be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of between five and ten years."

In order to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement measures, the Russian Federation brought into effect from 1 July 2002 the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences (30 December 2001, No. 195-FZ), in accordance with which administrative sanctions will be imposed on legal entities and individuals in breach of the established rules for conducting foreign economic operations involving dual-use goods.

Paragraph 3:

Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:

(a) Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;

The necessary measures have been in the Russian Federation taken to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, particularly by establishing appropriate controls over related materials. A clear system to account for and secure such items has been introduced. The Government of the Russian Federation by decision No. 962 of 15 December 2000 approved the Regulations on State Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials.

(b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;

Nuclear, chemical and biological materials are securely protected using modern technology, and the necessary counter-terrorist measures are taken. The Russian Federation is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which was ratified in 1983 and entered into force in 1986. By decision No. 264 of 7 March 1997 the Russian Federation approved the Rules for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Nuclear Devices and Nuclear Material Storage Facilities. The Rules are consistent with international recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material.

(c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

An effective border control system has been introduced in the Russian Federation and law enforcement measures are taken to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with the national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law. Procedures for crossing the State border are regulated by Federal Act No. 4730-1 of 1 April 1993, as amended and supplemented.

(d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;

A national export control system has been set up and is in operation in the Russian Federation.

The basic instrument regulating legal relations in this area is Federal Act No. 183-FZ "On export control" of 18 July 1999 which establishes the principles for implementing the State policy and the legal basis for the activity of the State agencies of the Russian Federation in the field of export control, and defines the rights, duties and responsibilities of participants in foreign economic activity.

In accordance with that Act, export controls apply to goods, information, work, services and the results of intellectual activity which may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and other weapons and military hardware.

A register of products subject to export control is contained in lists approved by decrees of the President of the Russian Federation.

Export control in the Russian Federation is implemented through a licensing procedure for foreign economic operations involving controlled goods and

technologies whereby a permit or other form of State approval is required for foreign economic transactions involving such goods and technologies.

The rules for the conduct of foreign economic operations involving goods and technologies included in the control lists are established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Export permits are approved on an inter-departmental basis whereby the stated intended uses of the goods and technologies which are the subject of the foreign economic transaction are evaluated, and the products being transferred and the end-user's activity profile are checked for consistency together with the risks of their being diverted for the purpose of producing weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In order for the delivery to be authorized, assurances must be received from the foreign person involved that the goods and technology delivered to him will be used only for the stated purposes which are unrelated to the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In the case of the export of "sensitive" goods, such assurances must be confirmed by a document from an authorized State agency of the country of the end-user.

Together with foreign economic operations involving the passage of controlled goods across the customs border, the delivery of such goods to foreigners in the territory of the Russian Federation is subject to licensing. In addition, export control is also extended to the transfer of technology in "intangible" form, including transfers made through electronic communication channels.

In the Russian Federation comprehensive control regulations are established by law. In substance, they require that persons engaging in foreign economic activity must have a special permit to carry out foreign economic operations involving goods and technologies not included in the control lists in cases where they have reason to assume, or have been informed by the competent State agencies, that such goods and technologies can be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Failure to comply with the requirements of national export control legislation involves criminal and administrative responsibility, the latter being applied both to individuals and to legal entities.

Paragraph 4:

Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, for a period of no longer than two years, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, which will, calling as appropriate on other expertise, report to the Security Council for its examination, on the implementation of this resolution, and to this end calls upon States to present a first report no later than six months from the adoption of this resolution to the Committee on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement this resolution;

The Russian Federation actively supported the creation of the Security Council Committee to monitor implementation of the resolution, participated directly in developing the criteria for its work and also prepared its first national report and submitted it to the Committee in good time.

Paragraph 5:

Decides that none of the obligations set forth in this resolution shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of State Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

The Russian Federation is a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and is committed to all its obligations under the said international treaties. It also plays an active role in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and is actively involved in the efforts of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention to strengthen the regime of the Convention.

Paragraph 6:

Recognizes the utility in implementing this resolution of effective national control lists and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists;

The Russian Federation is a member of the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime. The register of products in respect of which export control is established is defined by lists confirmed by decrees of the President of the Russian Federation. At the present time, five national control lists are current in the Russian Federation embracing:

Nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and related technologies;

Dual-use equipment and materials and related technologies used for nuclear purposes;

Human, animal and plant disease-inducing agents (pathogens), genetically modified micro-organisms, toxins, and related equipment and technologies;

Equipment, materials and technologies which can be used in the production of missile weapons;

Chemicals, equipment and technologies which can be used in the production of chemical weapons.

The national control lists of the Russian Federation are harmonized in respect of their content with the lists of the multilateral export control regimes.

Paragraph 7:

Recognizes that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution within their territories and invites States in a position to do so to offer assistance as appropriate in response to specific requests to the States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the above provisions;

We are aware that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution in their territory.

The Russian Federation is ready to provide assistance in response to requests from States that lack the legal and regulatory infrastructure, the experience and/or the resources for fulfilling the said provisions.

Such requests may be addressed to the Permanent Missions of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in New York and Vienna, the embassies of the Russian Federation or to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Russia is also prepared to consider such requests if they are submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

Paragraph 8:

Calls upon all States:

(a) To promote the universal adoption and full implementation, and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;

The Russian Federation is actively working, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, with countries that are not parties to those treaties with a view to ensuring their universality.

The Russian Federation affirms its commitment to the objectives of universalizing the Chemical Weapons Convention and is in favour of any arrangements to strengthen it, including initiatives in the framework of the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The Russian Federation, as the successor to the Soviet Union, is one of the depositaries of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. In that capacity, the Russian Federation remains committed to the objectives and provisions of the Convention and each year submits exhaustive information on programmes and sites related to obligations under the Convention. In the light of the new challenges and threats of bioterrorism, the Russian Federation regards the strengthening of the Convention as being of priority importance and is continuing to act on the basis that the process of creating a legally binding control mechanism for compliance with the obligations of States parties must be successfully completed.

Russian representatives are participating in the work on a draft protocol to amend the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, in order to prevent the transport by sea of weapons of mass destruction.

The Russian Federation will continue to work actively at all levels to ensure the universality of treaties and the full implementation of their provisions.

(b) To adopt national rules and regulations, where it has not yet been done, to ensure compliance with their commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties;

A legal regulatory basis in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has been established in the Russian Federation ensuring the country's compliance

with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1970 and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty of 1996. This includes:

Federal Act No. 170-FZ "On the use atomic energy" of 21 November 1995 (with amendments of 10 February 1997, 10 July and 30 December 2001, 28 March 2002 and 11 November 2003) which specifies the powers of the government agencies concerning the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful and defence purposes, special conditions for the construction and exploitation of nuclear installations, the handling of nuclear materials, the physical protection of nuclear facilities, radiation sources, storage facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive substances, the export and import of nuclear facilities, equipment and technologies, nuclear materials, special non-nuclear materials and services in the field of the utilization of atomic energy.

Federal Act No. 3-FZ "On the radiological safety of the population" of 9 January 1996.

Federal Act No. 29-FZ "On the financing of plants and facilities of high radiological and nuclear hazard" of 3 April 1996.

Federal Act No. 7-FZ of 10 January 2002 "On environmental protection" which defines the legal basis of the State policy in the field of environmental protection and discusses the burial of radioactive wastes.

Federal Act No. 116-FZ of 21 July 1997 "On the industrial safety of hazardous production facilities" (with amendments of 7 August 2000 and 10 January 2003).

Federal Act No. 174-FZ of 23 November 1995 "On ecological expertise" (with amendments of 15 April 1998).

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 202 of 14 February 1996 "On approval of the list of nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and associated technologies subject to export control".

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 36 of 14 January 2003 "On approval of the list of dual-use equipment and materials and associated technologies used for nuclear purposes in relation to which export control is established".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 264 of 7 March 1997 "On approval of the rules for the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear installations and storage facilities for nuclear materials" (with amendments of 31 July 1998 and 8 August 2003).

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 865 of 14 July 1997 "On approval of the regulations for the licensing of activities involving the utilization of atomic energy".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 973 of 15 December 2000 "On the export and import of nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and associated technologies".

A regulatory legal basis has been established in the Russian Federation in the field of the non-proliferation of chemical weapons which ensures compliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (signed by the Russian Federation in 1993 and ratified in 1997) and which includes:

Federal Acts No. 76-FZ of 8 May 1997 "On the destruction of chemical weapons" and No. 138-FZ of 5 November 1997 "On ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", which define the areas of responsibility of the officials, federal executive agencies and government authorities of the Russian Federation for carrying out obligations under the Convention and also the categories of legal entities and individuals that bear responsibility for the direct implementation of federal legislation and other regulatory legal enactments in the field of chemical disarmament.

Federal Act No. 157-FZ of 29 November 2001 "On amendments and additions to the Federal Act 'On the destruction of chemical weapons'".

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 1082 of 28 August 2001 "On approval of the list of chemicals, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production of chemical weapons and in respect of which export control is established"; at the federal level, this decree confirms the list of toxic chemicals defined by the Convention for verification purposes and the list of equipment of chemical production facilities that can be used for the manufacture of chemical weapons. In addition, the decree defines the procedures for carrying out export control.

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 199 of 19 March 2001 "On approval of the provisions for the licensing of activities for the stockpiling, transport and destruction of chemical weapons, the handling of toxic chemicals and waste products formed in the process of the destruction of chemical weapons". The decision defines the procedures for State licensing of such forms of activity carried out by corporate entities irrespective of their organizational and legal form.

Regulation of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1627-r of 17 November 2000 "On the allocation of responsibilities among the federal executive agencies involved in the implementation of international treaties in the field of chemical disarmament".

The Russian Federation has set up a legislative and regulatory basis which is being improved and is effectively implemented and is designed to exclude the possibility of any action being committed in violation of the provisions of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and which provides a basis for active and purposeful work on the prevention of the proliferation of hazardous biological agents, dual-use biotechnologies and associated information, which can be used for the development and production of weapons. The main regulatory and legal instruments in that field, which ensure the compliance of the Russian Federation with its obligations under the Convention (signed in 1972 and ratified in 1975) are:

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 390 of 11 April 1992 "On ensuring implementation of international obligations in the field of biological weapons".

Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 86-FZ of 5 July 1996 "On State regulation in the field of genetic engineering".

Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 128-FZ of 8 August 2001 "On the licensing of specific forms of activity".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 501 of 4 July 2002 entitled "Regulations on the licensing of activity connected with the utilization of infectious disease-inducing agents".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 120 of 16 February 2001 "On State registration of genetically modified organisms".

Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 52-FZ of 30 March 1992 "On the health and epidemiological well-being of the population".

Federal Act of the Russian Federation No. 4979-1 of 14 July 1993 "On veterinary science".

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 1004 of 8 August 2001 "On approval of the list of human, animal and plant disease-inducing agents (pathogens), genetically modified micro-organisms, toxins, equipment and technology subject to export control".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 554 of 24 July 2000 entitled "Regulations on the State health and epidemiological service of the Russian Federation".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 830 of 29 October 1992 entitled "Regulations on the State veterinary service of the Russian Federation".

Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 268 of 23 April 1992 entitled "Regulations on the State phyto-quarantine service".

"Procedures for the issuance of health and epidemiological conclusions on the possibility of working with human infectious disease-inducing agents in pathogenic hazard groups I-IV, genetically modified micro-organisms, poisons of biological origin and helminths" — Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.2.1318-03, approved by decision No. 85 of 30 April 2003 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation.

"Safe handling of micro-organisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-II", Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.3.1285-03, approved by decision No. 43 of 15 April 2003 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation. The Regulations set out the requirements concerning the handling of micro-organisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-II (under the classification adopted in the Russian Federation), premises and laboratory equipment, work in the laboratories of production departments, action to be taken in dealing with accidents when working with biological materials, genetic engineering, departure procedures for employees of establishments working with biological materials, and requirements for the conduct of sanitary and epidemiological inspections. The Regulations contain rules on the commission for monitoring compliance with the biological safety requirements in establishments (enterprises), and a list of ways and means for disinfection applicable to work with pathogenic material.

"Procedures for accounting for, storing, transferring and transporting micro-organisms in pathogenic hazard groups I-IV". Health rules of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 1.2.036-95. In addition to the rules, procedures for monitoring compliance with them are defined. Approved by Decision No. 14 of

28 August 1995 of the State Committee of the Russian Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate.

"Safe handing of recombinant DNA molecules", Sanitary and Anti-epidemiological Regulations, approved by the Ministry of Health of the USSR, 12 January 1989.

Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations "Health protection of the territory of the Russian Federation" SP 3.4.1328-03, approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 25 March 2003.

Methodological guidelines entitled "Organization, introduction and evaluation of the anti-epidemiological preparedness of medical establishments to take measures in the event of the introduction or outbreak of highly dangerous infections, contagious haemorrhagic viral fevers and infectious diseases of doubtful aetiology presenting a danger to the population of the Russian Federation and a risk of international transmission". Moscow University 3.4.1030-01, approved and put into effect by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 6 April 2001.

Methodological guidelines entitled "Sanitary and quarantine control in airports open to international traffic": Moscow University 3.4.1 ISO-02. Approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 5 December 2002.

Methodological guidelines entitled "Sanitary and quarantine control in sea and river ports open to international traffic": Moscow University 3.4.1179-02. Approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 3 July 2002.

Methodological guidelines entitled "Organization and introduction of initial measures in the case of a patient (or decedent) suspected of suffering from a quarantine disease, contagious viral haemorrhagic fever, malaria or any transmissible disease of doubtful aetiology of major international significance": Moscow University 3.4.1179-02. Approved and put into effect by the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation, 6 April 2001.

"Prophylaxis and treatment of infectious diseases common to humans and animals". Manual of sanitary and veterinary regulations. Approved by decision of the State Committee of the Russian Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate and by order of the Russian Ministry of Agricultural Production in 1996. Sanitary Regulations SP 3.1.084-96. Veterinary Regulations VP 13.3.4.1100-96.

"Industrial hygiene regulations, protective quarantine and veterinary regimes in bio-industrial plants". Approved by decision of the Main State Agricultural Industry Veterinary Board of the USSR, 14 July 1989.

"Regulations for the conduct of scientific research with quarantine and potentially hazardous pests, disease-inducing agents and weeds, as well as with introduced beneficial organisms". Approved by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, 24 July 1983.

"Appropriate practice for the production of medicinal immunological preparations". Sanitary and Epidemiological Regulations SP 3.2.1288-03. Approved by decision No. 60 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Russian Federation of 18 April 2003. Entered into force from the day of official publication.

Decision No. 57 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22 January 1998 "On strengthening controls over the export of dual-use goods and services associated with weapons of mass destruction and the missiles for their delivery".

Decision No. 634 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 29 August 2001 "On approval of the Regulations for the control of foreign economic activity in relation to human, animal and plant disease-inducing agents (pathogens), genetically modified micro-organisms, toxins, equipment and technologies".

(c) To renew and fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes;

The Russian Federation continues to support the objectives and activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) both as a Member State and as a member of the Board of Governors. The Russian Federation is consistently in favour of strengthening the system of safeguards and the universalization of the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement. The Russian Federation provides financial support to IAEA. Its voluntary contributions to the IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund totalled $850,000 in 2003.

Russia continues to support the objectives and work of OPCW as a Member State and as a member of the OPCW Executive Council. In particular, we support the OPCW plan of action to achieve the universality of the Convention as well as to create national mechanisms for its implementation. The Russian Federation is committed to carrying out its obligations in the field of the destruction of chemical weapons. As at September 2004, about 700 tons of toxic substances had been destroyed.

The Russian Federation is fully committed to strengthening the Convention and to its universalization. At the same time, the Russian Federation regards it as essential to create a legally binding mechanism for the verification of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and is in favour of the prompt resumption of multilateral negotiations on that matter. The Russian delegation participates actively in the annual meetings in Geneva of experts and States parties to the Convention, in accordance with the mandate of the Fifth Review Conference, with a view to working out a general understanding on priorities for strengthening the Convention and adopting effective measures on the non-proliferation of biological and toxin weapons, in particular with regard to improving the national legislation of States parties, ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention, State control over the proliferation of hazardous biological materials intended for peaceful use and criminal liability for violation of the provisions of the Convention. The Russian Federation is in favour of improving the basic machinery for investigating cases of the suspected use of biological weapons. We work on a regular basis with non-parties to the Convention with a view to their prompt accession.

(d) To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws;

The prevention of breaches of export control legislation is taken very seriously in the Russian Federation. State agencies and non-governmental organizations work

to inform industry and the public of the importance of rigorous compliance with the regime for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the laws and regulations in force in that regard. In particular, seminars, briefings and other information activities are held on a regular basis for industry representatives.

The Government cooperates with industry with a view to compliance with Russia's obligations under international treaties, in particular through the creation within enterprises of internal export control programmes.

Paragraph 9:

Calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery;

The Russian Federation continues to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery.

In particular, the Russian Federation is playing an active part in preparations for the conference to be held in 2005 to review the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. As noted above, it is also working actively within the context of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

In addition, the Russian Federation is also making major efforts to prevent proliferation in the framework of multilateral export control regimes (the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Nuclear Suppliers Group); in the context of the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (The Hague Code of Conduct) it also supports the creation of a global regime against missile proliferation on the basis of legally binding agreements. In all the above-mentioned export control regimes, the Russian Federation is constantly endeavouring, in particular, to enhance the effectiveness of measures and procedures designed to prevent the use of controlled goods and technologies for the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Paragraph 10:

Further to counter that threat, calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;

The Russian Federation initiated and is urgently promoting the draft convention on nuclear terrorism.

With the active support of the Russian Federation, the G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation was developed and approved at Sea Island. It includes support for Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), calling all States to implement the resolution fully and expressing a preparedness to help them in doing so.

The Russian Federation joined the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) on 31 May 2004 as a founder member.

The Russian Federation is actively working, and will continue to do so in the future, in the framework of export control regimes and regional groupings and organizations (the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Black Sea Naval Cooperation Task Group) to prevent illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and associated materials.

Paragraph 11:

Expresses its intention to monitor closely the implementation of this resolution and, at the appropriate level, to take further decisions which may be required to this end;

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and also as a member of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Russian Federation will continue to urge States and inter-State organizations to cooperate actively on the entire range of issues addressed in the resolution. The Security Council should continue to review implementation by States of the measures set forth in resolution 1540 (2004) including, if necessary, the taking of further decisions.